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What De Plehve's Death Means to

or THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

Russia.

through your newsdealer

There is no doubt that M. DE PLEHVE, the Russian Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated on Thursday, has been looked upon not only by the Jews and by the advocates of drastic political reform, but also by clearsighted and patriotic Russians, as the evil genius of his country ever since he gained the entire confidence of NICHOLAS II. and became the real head of the Czar's Gov-

But for his connivance, not to say encouragement, the massacre of unoffending Israelites at Kishineff would not have occurred. But for him M. DE WITTE would have remained Minister of Finance; would have carried out his well planned schemes of fiscal economy and industrial development, and would have restrained the war party from committing Russia to the reckless adventure of grappling with Japan at the further end of Asia. Then again, but for the support received from M. DE PLEHVE, the incompetent Vicercy ALEXIEFF would long since have been recalled from Manchuria, and Gen. KUROPATKIN would have been left at liberty to execute his original design, which involved the evacuation of Port Arthur and the concentration at Harbin of all the forces at his disposal.

So long as M. DE PLEHVE lived there was reason to fear that even graver blunders would be committed; that all overtures for peace would be repelled, and that, by offering intolerable provocatlorito Great Britain, and thus widening indensitely the theatre of the war, the Russian Government might enter on a course which the too probable outcome would be national bankruptcy and collapse

Assassination is an execrable crime, but there are times and circumstances when even the act of an assassin may cause an anxious and a humiliated people to fetch a sigh of relief.

There are few intelligent, honest and patriotic subjects of the Czar who will not breathe more freely now that they are delivered from the voke of a detested and a dreaded Minister.

We shall not be surprised to hear that the death of M. DE PLEHVE has been followed by the return of M. DE WITE to power; by the peremptory recall of the prompt adjustment of all matters in dispute with England, and by the ex- | the State. hibition of a wilingness to terminate on equitable terms a war that should never have begun.

The Political Complexion of the State

in political sentiment:

of New York. The votes cast by the two parties in the State of New York since 1888 show how sudden and radical are its changes

	Rep.	Dem.	Plurality.
1888, President	648,759	635,767	18,002 R.
1888, Governor	631,293	650,464	19,171 D.
1891. Governor	534.956	582,893	47,987 D.
1892. President	609,850	654,865	45.518 D.
1804. Governor	678.818	517,710	156,106 R.
1896, President	819438	551,300	268,460 R.
1997, Chief Justice.	493,791	554,680	60,889 D.
1908, Governor	061,707	648,921	17,786 R.
1900, President	821,993	678,386	148,606 R.
1900, Governor	804,859	698,783	111,126 R.
1902, Governor	065,150	656,347	8,808 R.
¥4 1		4 In 42	

It is noteworthy that in the Presidential elections when the total number of votes polled was great proportionately, or in the years of especial political excitement, the Republicans carried the State, as this table shows:

	Total Vote.	Plurality
1909	1.284,516	18,002 R
1003,	1,264,215	45.518 D
1606	1,871,207	268,460 R
1900	1,500,378	148.606 R

It will be seen that the vote in 1892 was actually less than that of 1888 by 20,301. in spite of the increase in the population meantime. Of the Republican plurality in 1896, nearly one-half is represented by the increase in the number of votes from 1892, and it was less in 1900 than the increase from 1896. That is, there is no hope for Republicans in New York except in an election in which they are He never gave a thought to the loss of aroused to great excitement and vote his salary as a Cabinet officer, never even their ticket unanimously; and they have little reason to expect to succeed unless

they get outside help. Of the six elections for Governor since 1888, four have been carried by the Republicans and two by the Democrats. Of the four Governors elected during that time in years not of a Presidential election three were Republicans and one a Democrat:

	Total Vote.	Plurality.
@1	The second second	47,937 D.
894		186,108 R.
	1,805,628	17,786 R.
902	. 1,821,497	8,803 R.
Here, too, it will		

Republicans successful. In 1891, when the Democrats carried the State, the total vote declined from that at the Presidential election of 1888 by 166,667. In 1894, when the Republicans succeeded, it increased over that of 1891 by 78,879. The great Republican majority in 1894, when ex-Vice-President Monton was elected over Governor HILL, is explained by the then recent Maynard scandal, which turned many Democrats against their own candidate. In 1898 Mr. ROOSEVELT ran against Judge VAN WYCE; and the excitement of the canvass is indicated

by the circumstance that the total vote for Governor fell off from that for President two years before by only 85,602 votes, as against a diminution between 1888 and 1881 of 166,667 votes. It was reater than the total Presidential vote in 1892 by 41.413 votes; and VAN WYCK received only 10,944 less votes than CLEVE-LAND had in 1892. In spite of the large vote for Governor, always so essential to Republican success, Mr. ROOSEVELT won the election by a plurality of only 17,786, though he was fresh from such laurels as he had gathered in the Spanish war. The Republican majority had declined to that paltry number from 268,-469 two years before. Mr. ROOSEVELT received 158,131 fewer votes than Mr. MCKINLEY in 1896, but Judge VAN WYCK

had 92,552 more than Mr. BRYAN. At the last election for Governor, in 1902, Opell barely scraped through with a plurality of 8,803, though again the total vote was unusually large for an election for Governor outside of a

Presidential year. The election of Judge PARKER as Chief Justice in 1897 by the majority of 60,889 offers no opportunity for any comparison between the two parties, for the omission of any candidate for that office by the Citizens' Union party in their ticket for Mayor of New York introduced an anomalous state of affairs. It will be seen, however, that our analysis of the recent political history of New York does not offer much encouragement for the Republicans at the coming election.

Mr. Cortelyou and His New Frying Pan.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S acceptance of the nomination has produced an excellent impression. Mr. Roosevelr has been for a long time dormant, in a heraldic sense; and the effect is decidedly becoming, not to say reassuring. Mr. ROOSEVELT rampant, a much more familiar aspect, is by no means so prepossessing. His well chosen terms of acquiescence in the spontaneous decision of the Chicago convention do equal honor to his head and his heart. They are conceived in the spirit of the prophet ELIHU. the subtle one, who walks in simplicity and knows not guile. Why is it that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S great Secretary of War brings so vividly to mind the teachings of the greatest American philosopher of the nineteenth century: "Be ve wise as a sarpint and gentle as a dove; and then if a feller comes foolin' round your dove you can set your sarpint at him"? The voice is indeed the voice of ELIHU; and the hands, too.

The campaign progresses apace and propitiously. A soft benignancy denotes the Republican air. War's rude alarums no longer disturb the peaceful spaces of Oyster Bay. The American navy does not ruffle its placid bosom. The Mayflower and the Sylph are restored to the obscure but appropriate uses of the public service. The sturm und drang of the thundering and gratuitous specials is stilled apparently forever; capital, comforted and reconstituted, is once more full of courage and agreeable expectancy; throughout the whole land there is a noble prospect of the abundance of the earth; everywhere and on all sides is wholesomeness and peace; and to all mankind, of the right stripe, the promise of unrestricted good. Viceroy ALEXIEFF from Manchuria, by | None but favoring gales belly forth the sails of the fair ship of ROOSEVELT and

> The toiling myriads give earnest of industry with which they are smiting the incorrigible non-unionists and rolling the accursed money power in the gutter. They understand the peerless one. They appreciate the embarrassquirements of a period of campaign. As HERSKOVITS, the comrade of the crowded hour and the bloody field, would put it: "His heart is with us, but his hands is tied."

Never was such a masterly campaign known in American history! In the language of the grossly secular: "He does not miss a trick!" The wise and experienced publiciets who betrayed such extraordinary unanimity in refusing the exalted position of chairman of the Republican national committee saw that none but supreme genius was fitted for the task of 1904. Mr. ROOSEVELT knew it, but he made them severally the offer, all the same. As he alone, with his heaven-born intuition, foresaw, they one and all fled from it. Then, with that intellectual calm that is the inseparable characteristic of men of destiny, he turned to his faithful AUTOLYCUS, the Secretary of the Department of Statistics for Labor Unions, and made him chairman of the Republican national

committee. Mr. CORTELYOU, who would make any sacrifice in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S service never hesitated for a moment. An ordinary man might well be appalled at the task before him, but not Mr. COBTELYOU. a glance of regret to his comfortable chair in the Department; put aside as inconsequent and unworthy the reflection that if Mr. ROOSEVELT was defeated he would lose his job anyhow, and dismissed with a smile the assurance that in the other event he would have the Postmaster-Generalship, and sailed into his new duties like a man. The truth was, Mr. CORTELYOU knew in his heart of hearts that no man could manage Mr. ROOSEVELT'S campaign but Mr. ROOSE-

VELT himself. The chairman of the Republican committee is a reticent but astute political observer. He knew why so many great and accomplished statesmen had balked at the job. He knew that Mr. ROOSE-VELT, whose besetting sin is generosity, had in his efforts to secure the nomination squandered everything within the disposition of the President for the next four years to come, and that consequently the oupboard was bare. The chairman of the national committee was destitute of ammunition. In the circumstance only the personal and undoubted genius of Mr. ROOSEVELT himself could be adequate to the situation. And who will dare to say that it is not all-sufficient?

But Mr. Contractor is doing admirably

and will do even better. It is not for nothing that he is to be Postmaster-General under Mr. ROOSEVELT'S new Administration. There is not a railroad most valuable and most jealously guardthe contracts for carrying the United States mails, and about those contracts Mr. Postmaster-General Correlyou will only a short time hence have everything to say. Who will now have the temerity to dispute Mr. ROOSEVELT'S complete supremacy as a political manager? will venture to doubt the assertion that "he does not miss a trick"? It would not surprise the admiring and applauding multitude to learn that he wrote the St. Louis platform!

The Protectionist Democratic Can-

didate for Vice-President. THE SUN has printed from time to time extracts from Mr. FAIRBANKS'S speeches in the Senate on some questions of paramount importance. These utterances prove that the Republican candidate for Vice-President is a man of positive and sound convictions, and that instead of being a trimmer and dodger he is /uncommonly straightforward in his habits of expression.

It is only fair to apply the same test to the Hon. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS. He sat in the Senate from 1871 to 1883. Not long before his term expired he delivered a speech on the tariff, in-which we find these passages:

" I regret very much that I cannot agree with all my Democratic associates. I believe the country needs a tariff, and that it is impossible to have what is known as free trade, or anything near it. In saying this I do not wish to be considered as being what is termed a high tariff man. I am not. But I am for a tariff that will yield sufficient revenue for the economical and proper expenditures of the Government, and in that tariff I believe incidental protection to our own industries is right and proper. It has been so regarded from the foundation of the Jovernment; it ought to be so now.

"Mr. President, this country has been always most prosperous when we have had a fair and just tariff. From the organization of the Government down to the present time I find when the tigh times or financial panics came that almost universally they came at times of low tariffs, when we were exporting, sending abroad a large amount of he revenue of this country derived from its soil. No country can remain rich and prosperous tha has to send abroad to get its manufactured articles, and by paying abroad for manufactured articles it must send money out of the country."

" From the earliest day of the Government mos of our great and leading statesmen have been for a revenue tariff, with incidental protection. That is the Democratic doctrine as I understand it to be

" If we should cause free trade to-morrow, what would be the result? I think I come within the limit when I say that from one to two million people would be thrown out of employment and perhaps billion dollars would be sunk in this country And what good would it do? None, compared with the evil; and I think it would be wrong in principle.

Yet at the very time when Mr. DAVIS was declaring himself a protectionist on principle, and stating that he understood Democratic doctrine to be tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, the latest codification of Democratic doctrine, the national platform of the party in the Hancock year, 1880, was demanding "a tariff for revenue only."

This shows that the Democratic candidate for Vice-President is no slave of platforms. Indeed, unless he has changed his views since he delivered his last important public speech, he which expressly denounces protection as "a robbery of the many to enrich the few.

The study of the record and opinions of the candidates for Vice-President is a duty scarcely less important than the ments of the year, the conventional re- scrutiny of their principal associates on the respective tickets. One life only will stand between Mr. FAIRBANKS and the White House if the Republicans win. One life only will stand between Mr. HENRY G. DAVIS and the White House if the Democrats prevail.

> The Development of the Transvaal. In an interesting article in the July number of the Fortnightly Review, Mr. FRANK HALES calls attention to matters of importance in connection with the development of the mining industry of the Transvaal.

Mr. HALES asserts that, although with the "best intentions in the world," Lord MILNER and Mr. Secretary LYTTLETON have committed a fatal mistake in assuming that the Transvaal labor question is a local issue and that the interests of the colony are identical with those of the mine owners. In this alleged error he sees the menace of serious political complications in the future. The importation of Chinese indentured labor certainly does savor of a get-richquick scheme in which no sufficient regard has been shown to possible if not probable consequences.

This writer calls attention to the fact that England spent £250,000,000 and thousands of British lives in conquering the Transvasi for the purpose of making it a "white man's country" and an outlet for England's surplus population. The Chamber of Mines policy threatens to convert it into a huge stockade enclosing a horde of Mongols whose labors may greatly enrich the mining shareholders, one-third of whom are French and German, but will tend in every way to restrict any extensive or permanent white immigration. The Boers, stready in a majority, will increase their numerical preponderance from year to year. The present harmony between Boer and Briton is more apparent than real. The Boer is a stolid and stubborn man, with a tenacious memory. As he remembered for twenty years the victories of Ingoyo and Majuba Hill, so may the remembrance of the fighting on the Tugela and the defeat at Paardeberg remain and rankle until the old question be again revived, either at the ballot bex or in the field. England insists that South Africa shall be and remain British. Restriction of the opportunities for the white man might serve to frustrate this am-

bition. Estimates of the present shortage in Kaffir labor required for the operation of all the stamps now erected vary from

20,000 to 220,000. More are wanted for general development work, and still others will be required for extension of the mining industry. Gen. BOTHA estiin the country that can regard the Post-master-General with indifference. The hands. Although present conditions are not widely different from those of 1897 ed contracts that the railroads have are | and 1898, when no demand existed for the importation of Chinese, it is declared that the country will be ruined unless unskilled laborers, from China or elsewhere, can be brought in by scores of thousands. It is declared that white labor cannot be had, and that the mines could not afford to pay it adequate wages were it to be had. Yet news despatches report white laborers as leaving the country because they can find no work, and a review of the dividends which many of the mines are paying would suggest the possibility of fair profit on

higher wage rates. Sir GEORGE FARRAR, well known in all South African circles, has stated that within five years 350,000 unskilled laborers will be needed on the Rand, and that within fifteen years more than double that number will be wanted. At the probable rate of gold extraction, it is estimated that the South African mines promise exhaustion of their resources

in about thirty years. This leads directly to a fair question: What at that time, and even before that time, will be the situation in a British colony in which a Boer population vastly outnumbers the British, and where Chinese are counted by hundreds of thousands, while indolent and undeveloped Kaffirs are counted by millions? England's short cut to the gold of the Transvaal may easily land her in a vast political quagmire.

The Ready Police Pistol.

It is discreditable to the policeman who on Wednesday shot an escaping prisoner on 126th street that any opporunity for the use of his pistol arose. Having arrested the man, he should have prevented him from getting away. Whether the policeman, having allowed his prisoner to slip from him, had the right to impose the death penalty then and there is a question on which various views may be held, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the culpability of the officer for his carelessness in not holding to the man in the first place

The Penal Code defines "excusable homicide" as homicide committed "by accident or misfortune in lawfully correcting a child or servant, or in doing any other lawful act, by lawful means. with ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent." Homicide is "justifiable" when committed "by a public officer" under these circumstances:

"1. In obedience to the judgment of a compe tent court: or.

"2. Necessarily, in overcoming actual resis ance to the execution of the legal process, mancharge of a legal duty; or,

"S. Necessarily, in retaking a prisoner who has committed, has been arrested for, or convicted of a felony, and who has escaped or has been rescued, or in arresting a person who has committed a felony and is fleeing from justice; or in attempt ing by lawful ways and means to apprehend a per son for a felony actually committed; or in lawfull; suppressing a riot, or in lawfully preserving the

It is for competent judicial tribunals to decide in each case of homicide committed by a policeman whether he acted within the law, his duty and his rights. But the sentiment of the community their unflagging loyalty to their idolized may feel himself obliged to repudiate divided as to the desirability of inflictleader. The country from one end to that part of the Democratic platform ing the death penalty upon even the nost abandoned and dangerous crim nals, is unitedly opposed to the reckless use of firearms by policemen, and discountenances it except in cases of the

most extreme urgency. Policemen capable of taking a captured prisoner to the cells are more de sirable than those who kill an accused person, no matter what crime may be charged against him.

A tardy and possibly insufficient but well deserved honor came to Kentucky on Tuesday in the election of UREY WOODSON as Secretary of the Democratic national committee for the Parker and Davis cam paign.

Inconsiderable as this recognition may perhaps be regarded in Kentucky, it i greater than any she has had lately. No campaign manager or chairman, no head of any notification committee, and no star spellbinder has been selected from Ken ucky in recent years.

Yet it was not always thus in the hom of politicians and the State of statesmen.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In view of a cossible water famine I suggest that one of the attreams nowing into the Hudson River be stored and utilized for power only to pump the water of the Hudson into a reservoir to be connected with the Croton system. We can then have an unlim-ited supply for all time, similar to the Fairmount Water Works in Philadelphia streams flowing into the Hudson River be stored Water Works in Philadelphia, where the water o the Schuylkili River, flowing over a dam, furnishe the power to pump the water above the dam into the reservoir in Fairmount Park. The difference in our case would be that another stream would furnish the power. rnish the power.

This plan probably would be less expensive than any scheme yet proposed, and the cost of the power to maintain an abundant supply of water would be

educed to a minimum. MECHANIC.

The Dangerous Vault Lights. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last winter

number of people sustained severe bodily injuries slipping on the sidewalk vallt lights about the new subway stations.
On Forty-second street, between Madison and Vanderblik avenues, the entire block is laid with this treacherous pavement, and the thousands who daily pass to and from the Grand Central Station will be in immediate danger of sprains and broken limbs when the first flurry of snow or sleet falls, unless some ratical change shall be made in this

Foresight in such a matter seems only comme prudence, and this work should be undertaken in time to prevent the accidents that are bound to ocur next fall

NEW YORK, July 28.

The Presbyterian Clergy Long Lived. From the Christian Intelligencer.
The necrological report of Princeton Theological
Seminary contains the names of 66 of the alumni
who died last year, of whom the oldest had reached the age of 93 years and 8 months; one other had passed his ninety-first year; 19 others their eightieth; 23 others their seventieth, and 11 their sixteth. The youngest died at the age of 29 years and 6 months. The average age of the 66 was 70 years and 11

Nocturnal Habits of the Mosquite. To TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your issue of July 24 you published a letter from a Mr. Sidarap, with regard to the question of mosquitoes sleeping. Allow me to say that if he will consult "Ractliffe on Mosquitoes," page 251, volume 3, he will find an excellent answer to his query.

JAMES ALLISON JONES. BROOKLIN, July 27.

WISDOM OF THE CAMPAIGN. Figuring en a Democratic Senate.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Stranger things have happened then the transfer of the control of the Senate to the Democratic party next March would be It would take a tidal wave to accomplish it but we had a tidal wave in 1802, and the signs point strongly to another one this year thirty Senators whose terms will expire next March twenty-three are Republicans, and sixteen come from States that Democrats might carry If all of the sixteen Republicans should be succeeded by Democrats the latter would have a majority of two

Of course, we do not effer this as a probability, but it is quite possible. Between 1874 and 1894 the Democrats cast a plurality of votes in three out of five Presidential elections, and elected eight Houses of Representatives out of ten. The party is now back where it was in 1892, when it carried Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Already a Democrat Mr. Rayner, has been elected to succeed Senator McComas of Marviand. The other elected are Delaware, California, Indiana, Wyoming, New York, Nebraska, Washington, New Jersey, Utah, Wisconsin, West Virginia

Southern Confidence in Tammany's Loy-

alty. From the Florida Times-Union It is safe to say that Tammany is not plotting party treason The Democrats of that or-ganization have often been called on to support national candidates they did not like, and they have always supported them.

We will leave those nearer at hand to judge of Tammany's methods and conduct. The organization has its foes ready to attack, as well as its friends ready to defend; and those on the ground, if impartial, could decide better as to the merits of such disputes

han we can a thousand miles away. every Democrat throughout the land should know of Tammany's party loyalty. state is not more certain as to its vote than this organization of New York Democrats. Tammany may sulk, but in the end she will do her full duty by the Democratic ticket

Uneven Distribution of Attentions. From the Indianapolis Our Standard.

There is only one Green Smith in Indiana, also only one J. Frank Hanly. Make Green Smith Governor and let Hanly take care of himself. Tom Taggart.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Tom Taggart is a man who, in a station and calling adapted to his accomplishments might be extremely useful to the party which he does the honor to associate himself with. That station is not at the head of the national committee

Folk for 1908.

From the Boston Herald. Logically considered, Mr. Folk of Missouri would appear to be the fitting Presidential candidate of the Democratic party four years from this time

> Goodyear for Governor. From the Buffalo Courier

nomination of Charles W. Goodyear for Governor is the logical course of a sensible Democracy this year. Mr. Goodyear is not allied to any State or local faction. He has no enemies among the adherents of McLaughlin or McCarren in Brooklyn. He would be satisfactory to every element of the Man-hattan Democracy. In the western section of the State his popularity, judging from appearances, is extraordinary. Throughout the interior counties he would have a clear fighting strength, with no inherited factions bitterness to combat and no past political scores to settle. In every sense of the word he would be an ideal nominee.

Trawling for Scawced.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of our correspondents suggested the other day that the Sargasso Sea provides an ener mous amount of forage for marine animals and that the fisheries along the Jersey coast would doubtless be improved if the United States were to employ a part of its navy to tow this marine prairie up north along our coast. The idea is worth noting on its humorous side, to say nothing of its economic as pects: but would it not be too bad for the Government to forage in midocean for this vegetation when it is indigenous in our own

The early idea was long ago abandoned marine origin. From Columbus to Rennell and Humboldt there were many theories. some of them very fanciful, as to the origi of the weed. A still later theorist was Meyen ho believed the mass grew from the seed of algo originating near land, the seeds drifting away and developing finally into the weed that is found in the Sargasso Sea. The latest investigator is the distinguished oceanographer, Dr. O. Krummel, who a number of years ago sailed across the Sargasso Sea in several directions, studied all the currents tributary to it and arrived at conclusions with point to another use for the United States navy in the great industry of providing forage for the fish along the Jersey coast.

Cutting out the details, we will merely record Dr. Krümmel's conclusion that the vegetation of the Sargasso Sea comes from land and that the coasts contributing to it are all the shores of the southern part of the full of Mexico, the west coast of Florida, all the Antilles and the Bahamas. We now know that the Gulf Stream, instead of being a single and narrow strait, starting almost solely from the Gulf of Mexico, is an accumulation of converging currents skirting all the coasts of the Antilles and the neighboring waters. Thus, said Dr. Krümmel, the quantity of the seaweed torn off from the shores becomes almost infinitely greater than appeared possible by the old theories.

He indicated approximately the time necessary for the floating vegetation to reach the Sargasso Sea. After reaching the Gulf Stream proper the seaweed, in fifteen days at two knots an hour, attains the latitude of Cape Hatteras; then the swiftness of the movement decreases and it takes over five months for it to reach the neighborhood of the Azores, though a great deal of it, thrown out of the main current at an early stage of its travels, gets into the Sargasso Sea by minor currents without making the grand circuit.

After getting into the Sargasso Sea it continues its slow elliptical progress until it gradually becomes heavier and finally sinks to make room for freesh supplies

In view of the light that Dr. Krümmel has thrown on this subject, it seems mere waste of lapor to spad gur navy clear to midoesan regard to the origin of the weed that may point to another use for the United States

In view of the light that Dr. Krümmel has thrown on this subject, it seems mere waste of labor to send our navy clear to midocean for the weed. Why not intercept it in the Gulf Stream? Spread out the navy across acres of miles of this mighty ocean riverhitch to it an enormous trawl net, with floats to keep it near the surface, and start south from Cape Hatteras. Round up the collection at the Florids Strait and start north again with hundreds of thousands of tons, distributing the stuff where it will do the most good. Better far to keep it at home for fish food than let it escape to sea to sink under the weight of seed pods and the shell organisms that steal rides on it

Song of the Sweepers. We are out to sweep the nation: Give us room. Lots of room There is not in all creation Such a broom

As the broom We are wielding day by day: With its bristles tough and thick, There is nothing in its way That can stick We are out to sweep the nation:

See the dust, Rising dust. Every man is at his station And he must. Yes, he must Be prepared to sweep a State, Or the boss will call him down,

We are out to sweep the nation East to West East and West: Not a snatch of relaxation.

And assign him, sure as fate

Nor of rest, Precious rest, otted to our band, Be we ever so adept. While an acre of the land

GAVE DINNA TO SATOLLI.

Cardinal Satolli was to guest of honor at an informal dinner twen yesterday afternoon by Mgr. O'Keel, at Highland Falls, N. Y. It was not an e borate entertainment, for the first that har. O'Keeffe knew of the Cardinal's comingwas late on Wednesday night, when he regived the ollowing telegram:

"Cardinal Satelli will arrive on he 1:20 rain from Albany, July 28, to takedinner

with you." Father O'Keeffe at once telegrahed Archbishop Farley and received ord from him that he would be present MacMackin and Chancellor Hayes also invited.

The Cardinal arrived on time, accom panied by Fathers Reilly and Smith of Albany. He was greeted as he stepped off the train by Archbishop Farley and Mgr. O'Reeffe and was immediately driven to the latter's residence on the main street of lighland Falls.

When asked what he had done with his secretaries Marucci, Ercole Satolli and Giontoni, he laughed and said: "I have given them a holiday by letting them get o New York ahead of me." They him at Albany and came on to the city with the Cardinal's nephew, the Rev. Ubaldus Maravelli, pastor of St. Anthony's Church

the Cardinal's nephew, the Rev. Ubaldus Maravelli, pastor of St. Anthony's Church in Sullivan street.

After dinner the party drove to West Point and an informal reception was tendered the Cardinal by Major Carson, the post quartermaster, and the few officials who are at the post. Refreshments were served at 5 o'clock at the Officer's Club, of which Mgr. O'Keeffe is a member.

"Mgr. O'Keeffe is Cardinal Satolli's closest friend in this country," said one of the party and during the Cardinal's stay as the Papal Delegate, Mgr. O'Keeffe did much toward helping him settle the McGlynn trouble. It was partly for his services in this matter that Mgr. O'Keeffe was raised to his present dignity."

Asked as to his plans for the rest of his stay in this country the Cardinal said: "I do not know just what they will be. As I intend sailing on Aug. 6 there is not much time to do anything in particular."

The only definite thing in sight is an invitation to spend a few days at Newport as the guest of Miss Annie Leary. This invitation may be accepted.

The Cardinal and Archbishop came to New York last night, leaving Highland Falls on the 7:41 train and arriving at the Archbishop's residence at 10 o'clock. They were accompanied by Dr. MacMackin and Chancellor Hayes.

THE PARNELL FUND.

Protest and Explanation From the Brother of Charles Stewart Parnell.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly allow me the courtesy of your columns for the following few remarks, which I am sure will prove of interest to Irish Americans and

Some time ago I enclosed a letter frem Mr. Edward Dwyer of New York city, a weil known Irish Nationalist, who is at present on a visit to Ireland, along with a letter from me on the above subject.

I now submit a further letter to you for space giving my own opinion in regard to the fund, with some items of information which

the Irish and Americans are not aware of Some years ago Mesers. Redmond and Tallon visited America to raise a fund for the erection of a monument and the purchase of Avondale to the memory of my late brother, Charles B Parnell. Before Mr. John Redmond mond left I asked him if he would, with the New York, try to get a loan by mortgages on Avendale to purchase the old home. I got him all the necessary papers, rentals, &c., American capitalists. In our conversations he never mentioned that it was his intention to buy Avendale for the Irish nation, because if he had I would have told him that I would object, as I had already been offered Avon-dale by the Court of Chancery, to purchase

it under the Land ect.

I broke off my arrangements with the court in order to let Mr. John Redmond buy it, as I understood, for the Parnells. Mr. Redmond cabled from America that they had received sufficient money for the monument as well as for Avondale. At a meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin, after their return, Mr. Redmond gave an account of their mission and said that he was going to buy Avondale not for the Parnells nor in my brother's name, but fer the Irish nation.

I was naturally astonished at these remarks; it was not what I had asked ham to do before he left Ireland. This proposal of giving my brother's home away was not doing justice to his memory.

be his memory

Being heir-at-law to Avondale, I resented
this arrangement. Mr. Redmond also remarked that if any of the Parnells chose
to live at Avondale they could do so-meaning that the Parnells were to be made caretakers in their own home, the same way as
the Irish landlords treated their evicted
tenants

takers in their own home, the same way as the Irish landlorus treated their evicted tenants.

In fact, the Parnells were to be evicted and banished from their country.

Now, I did not osnaider those proceedings patriotio. I am sure the Irish race in America would not have listened to any such unusual actions if they had known what the consequences would be.

After the meeting in the Mansion House I told Mr. Redmond that I would never agree to such a proposal and said that I would rry to buy Avondale. If I could not buy, I would sell rather than for our family to be kicked out of the country.

Bome time before the auction I met Mr. Patrick Boylan, a rich butcher, and made an agreement with nim to purchase Avondale and to resell it to me, giving me two years to get the money.

Mr. Boylan, unfortunately, died in the mean time and the place passed into other hands; and when the two years were up I could not raise the money, and Mr. Redmond, although he obtained money to buy Avondale, as the subscribers believed, for the benefit of the Parnells, refused to do anything.

The home of my late brother was allowed by Mr. John Redmond to fall into the hands of the Government, a Government hated by my brother. The Irish people really must not think that I was against the nation having an interest in it. On the contrary, while I was living there I did all in my power to make it of interest to the people, and carried on all the patriotic works which my brother used to take so much interest in—the development of Irish industries. Only for my patriotic feelings for the country all the historic testimoulals and presentations connected with my brother would have been lost. Fortunately, I kept them. If Avondale is not purchased back for the Parnells and the Irish nation all these will be lost, as there will be no place to put them.

I have no selfish motive in regard to Avondale. All I want is to see the historic place in the manne of the Parnells and he

to put them.

I have no selfish motive in regard to Avondale. All I want is to see the historic place remain in the name of the Parnells and be used as a park for the people. I wish the Irish Americans who subscribed would request John Redmond to restore the house of the later in the property of the part of the property of the part of the p would request John Redmond to restore the house and the historic portions of it to the

Parnells.
I think they might sell Avondale back to T trink they might sell Avondale back to me under the Land act. It could then be con-sidered a national park. If Avondale is not restored, I will mysef go out to America and explain to the people from public platforms all the particulars as to the loss of the place to the country.

all the particulars as to the loss of the place to the country.

Too many years have passed since the memorial fund was collected: ne explanation or even any public statement has been given by those who are trustees of such fund as to their intentions; and to hold good the various statements made to the subscribers in America while they were contributing. I think the time most opportune for a true statement of facts to be given by the trustees, in justice to themselves and the Irish race, particularly as I learn that Mr. John Redmond will shortly appear again in America appealing to the Irish race there for more funds.

Dublin, July 20.

DUBLIN, July 20.

Are the Girls Morcenary? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Many young women seem to think a man stingy if he fails to spend a considerable sum of meney on them. Is this true of the majority of young women of to-FREDERIC DOUGLAS day? If so, why! NEW YORK, July 28.

No Murry. Mr Walter Raleigh was hastening to intro "What's your hurry?" they eried, "Edward Atkin

ion won't learn till be's 70. cally smoked another perfecto.

Hard Work. Stella-Her hands show the marks of toll.

LIPTON MAY TRY AGAIN. Bays He Has Not Given Up Hope of Lifting the America's Cup.

ALBANY, July 28 .- Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, has received a letter from Sir Thomas Lipton in which Sir Thomas says that he cannot tell whether he will make another attempt to lift the America's Cup, but that he has not

lift the America's Cup, but that he has not "given up hope of lifting the famous cld trophy." The letter was written in reply to one sent by Dr. Draper to Sir Thomas Lipton, through John Arbuckle, a mutual friend, commending the efforts of Sir Thomas to lift the Cup and hoping that he would continue to strive for it. Sir Thomas in his letter says:

"Whether or not I shall make another attempt I cannot say with any certainty, as this depends upon many things outside of my control, although I may say I have not given up hope of lifting the famous old trophy, and I do not imagine I could rest content to leave it in its present environments. I presume it has by now become ments. I presume it has by now become onewhat naturalized; nevertheless, I think tchange of air and a visit to its original me might do it good."

EXED WITH STEAMSHIP CO. Hobken Fathers Cut Off a North Germa

Lloyd Docking Privilege. At meeting of the Hoboken Common Councion Wednesday night an ordinance was adoted repealing an ordinance approved pril 22, 1901, permitting the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to dock vesils in front of Hudson Square Park for distance of 100 feet north of the company sest pier.

The city cicals admit they are provoked

with the comany for appealing to the State
Tax Board ir a reduction of the assessed
val ations leied by the city on the steamship property

THE MAMSSAS MANGUVERS. Has the Govenor Power to Send th

National Gurd Out of the State? TO THE EDITOR THE SUN-Sir: In conection with the Articipation of New York State troops in the proposed army and organized militia macuves at Manages. recent discussion as a whether the Governo has the power to ord, the troops cut of the State would appear to e futile, for the reason that the troops have ot been ordered, but designated, on request f their officers on behalf of the organization or after acquiseses by them, and for the furner reason that no of the organizations as a whole is possessed of other sentiment than usire, as evidence by lively recruiting and armest preparative

The question is, howeve, in the abstra-

The question is, howeve, in the abstract, not uninteresting.

The Governor is the commander in shief of the military forces of the state, and the presumption is that his order or command, as that of any superior, is leak and binding. Disobedience of an order ordeny ground is at the peril of the subordinat, and the burden of proof of illegality ison the latter. Disoipline would be impossible were such not the oase. Discipline would be impossile were such not the case.

Neither the State Constituion nor any statute authorizes or prohibitshe Governor ordering troops out of the State. Legality would therefore seem to hingen the questions

statute authorizes or promonente governor ordering troops out of the Stae. Legality would therefore seem to hingen the question of purpose.

It needs no argument to prove hat an order by a Covernor of a State senting troops into another State on active service or with belligerent intent would be illegia and revolutionary. That can be done only by the President under the Constitution othe United States and Federal law, after muser into the service of the United States to "decute the laws of the Constitution of the United States expressly grants Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming and discipiting the militia, "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of trailing the militia according to the discipline pieceribed by Congress." One of the means provided by Congress. One of the means provided by Congress. (Act of Jan. 21, 1903) for disciplining the militia is in joint manceuvres with the army. The authority (legal power) to train the militia by this prescribed discipline is reserved (and by implication directed) to the States (Governors) respectively. It must be remembered that, at the time of the sdoption of the Constitution of the United States, the word "discipline" meant military exercises and drill.

The Constitution of the United States does not restrict, nor does Federal or State law, the ground or territory on which Congress may prescribe militia disciplining. As it is not an act hostile to any of the people or governmental subdivisions of the Constitution enacted into law; as the Constitution expressly authorizes and thereby implies a duty on the part of the States, of which the Governors are the representatives, to train the militia according to such exercises, the ordering by a Governor, for purposes of managure in-

are the representatives, to train the militia according to such exercises, the ordering by a Governor, for purposes of managuves instruction, of militia into any State providing suitable and convenient ground, where than its own, may well be accepted as legal beyond cavil or dispute.

Such would seem to have been the attitude of Colorado, Iowa, Missouri, Nebrasin and Texas when ordered by their respective Governors into Kansas for the Fort Ribey maneguves, and those of Michigan, Ordo, Wisconsin and Indians, ordered into Esstavity for the West Point maneguves last year; and those of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Yiginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabams, Texas and Tennesses, now actively preparing for the Managus maneguves in Virginia this year.

It has never been, nor can it safely be the policy of any State to attempt to compai a kind of training service impracticable for or distasteful to the volunteer citizen soldier, and the record of the New York State forces does not justify the belief that any part of it is seeking avoidance of duty by quibble and question of legality of orders. Every one should not, for good reasons existing at there be individuals whose bent of mind leads them in the direction of that kind of mutiness insubordination, they would better furwings their oaths of enlistment and quit the service, for of such are those who better furwings their caths of enlistment and quit the service, for of such are those who better furwings.

EDWARD E. BRITTON.

BROOKLYN, July 27.

An Anecdote of David Garrick. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the "Realities of Irish Life," by W. S. French, is this anecdote: I have heard a story that upon one

the Bishop of London asked the celebrated act Garrick, if he could explain how it was that he and his clergy falled to arrest the atte audiences, although they preached every Sunday of the realities of the world to come, while he Garrick, filled crowded houses with the most rap attention, although they knew perfectly well the all he was saving was fiction.

"The reason is very plain, my Lord," reptied Garrick; "you deal with facts as if they were facton: I deal with fictions as if they were factor." So you see the question of why the church are not better attended is an old one. Are we not all actors in the drama of life Are we not all actors in the drama of Mfe, and are we not taught that the "wages of sin is death?" Some years ago in Connecticut a Sunday school hired a steamboat for an excursion to New London. The excursion was popular and the boat was crowded, and the l'nited States Collector of Customs insisted that the boat was overloaded and should not leave the dock until the law was obeyed. Some of the crowd left, but selfshness and folly caused others to feel ugiv toward a faithful official for "butting in." If the world knows that our watchfalness is for its benefit, then a fact is taken as a fact not mere fiction, and God is honored, new tabused.

BROOKLYN, July 27.

Scenes by the Sad Sea Waves TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Last Sunday I went down to Ocean Grove, and as I was sitting in a little grove I saw a woman a short distance away. Soon another woman came along with two pupples. The woman in the grove jumped uprant to where the lady with the dogs was passing. picked up one of the pupples and kissed i more times than I desire to be kissed. The owner of the dogs began a regular tirade. She said: "Don't you know that such actions are not allowed in these parts on Sunday, not even with dogs, and that you are in danger of being arrested on a disordarly recons."

as a disorderly person?"

The kisser left and walked over to Asbury, and I followed her just to see what she would do mext. She went on the front of the bathing pavilion and saw a lady throw her puppy in the ocean. My friend went up to the pup's owner and presum

was "not from across the way, but must have come from New York city." I left them calling each other some pretty names. New York. July 27.